THE EVENING TREGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--- No. 135.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EUITION

IMPORTANT BY GULF CABLE.

A Series of Terrible Storms.

Loss of Two U. S. Sloops-of-War.

Full Particulars of the Disaster.

The New Trouble in Mexico.

Escobedo Wants to Take Cuba.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Wotal Wreck of the United States Steamers Monongahela and De Soto-Coming Transfer of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States - The Territory Desolated by Earthquake Shocks and Ravages from Sea-Visitations at the Other Islands - Heavy Losses of Life and Property.

HAVANA, Dec. 4 .- By the steamship Santiago, which reached this port about midnight, we learn from St. Thomas that the Spanish Commissioner had arrived from Europe instructed to deliver the island to the United States, in accordance with the purchase stipulations agreed on by the Governments of the two

countries.
The United States war steamer Susquehanna was at St. Thomas, on the duty, it is said, of accepting the transfer. The cession of the territory is completed for the sum originally named, seven and a half millions of dollars in gold, to be paid by the United States. The Sus-quebanna had been at St. Croix, where she went to aid the crew of the United States steamer Monongahela, which was totally wrecked by being driven on shore in the storm. The United States steamer De Soto was wrecked at Santa Cruz. The Susquehanna was also considerably

damaged, and another vessel lost.

Ex-President Geffrard, of Hayti, has returned to Jamaica. Kingston, Jamaica, is to be in future the station for the interinsular mail vessels, as St. Thomas is to be abandoued as a place of call. Forty-seven shocks of earthquake—almost continuous—were felt at St. Thomas, one enduring for the space of two minutes. The sea rose sixty feet, and the city was almost completely submerged. The losses of life and merchandise are enormous. The in-habitants, who are for the most part houseless, have fled to the mountains, and almost all of

them desire to emigrate from the place.

The steamship La Plata, the only vessel which left the island since the calamity, left one hundred and fifty persons behind, for want of accommodation, all of whom wanted to go on board to get away. The island is insolvent, and all the tracing firms have abandoned it. There is no coal on the wharves, and it is only after most laborious work that the steamers can be got ready for sea. The earthquake shocks con-tinued among the other islands, and the destruction of property is said to be incalculable at Tertola, St. Croix, and Sans,

At Saba a horrible volcano has burned almost everything to ashes. Two oscillations of earth-quakes only have been experienced in St. Domingo since the hurricane. My last advice reporting a calamity there was an error-meaning bat at St. Croix. The very latest advices state that the earthquake shocks have ceased at St. Thomas. The trading house of Cameron lost half a million of dollars, Morrison fifty thou-sand, and Messrs. Welmecks a like amount. Thentire population of the island approve of the cession to the United States.

THE WRECKED SHIPS OF WAR. History of the Monongahela and De Soto.

A telegram from Havana announces the complete loss of the United States corvette Monongahela, seven guns, Commodore S. B. Bissell, at Contratown, Santa Cruz, by being driven as nore by immenae seas, raised by a tremendous earthquake. Official despatches received in Washington confirm this intelligence, and add that the gunboat De Soto, ten guns, Captain Charles S. Boggs, was lost at Santa Craz by being dashed ashore and crushed to pieces.

The Susquehanna, the flagship of Rear Admiral Palmer, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, was at Santa Croz, aiding the officers and crew of the Monongabels and the other vessel. She seems to have experienced the effects of and was probably damaged by the earthquake and hurricane which swept the West Indies with such appalling and calamitous force. We have no details of the disaster further than our correspondent's announcement, but we should consider it almost miraculous if some lives were not lost in the fearful wrecks. The press advices do not state that any loss of occurred, but private advices received in Washington intimate that there were casualties

resulting from the catastrophe.

Let's stated in these reports that the greater part of the officers and crew of the De Soto were saved, while a portion only of those of the Monongahela were rescued. Before giving implicit faith to this sad report, we prefer to await further intelligence. We are, however, likely to hear of great loss among the merchant shipping when full accounts are gathered and forwarded to us. The earthquake was felt over large area, and the accompanying storm must worked sad havoc in the unprotected harbors of the Antilles.

The corvette Monongohela, attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, was built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1861, Merrick & Sons furnishing the engines. She was 1378 tons bur-den, and carried since the war seven heavy broadside and pivot guns. She was one of the fastest corvettes in the navy, and saw much hard service in the war. She was engaged in the first attack on Port Hudson; assisted at the siege of that stronghold; rescued the New London from under the guns of College Point; silenced the guns of the Rebel battery at Aranzas Pass, Texas, and assisted to capture it; and, nnally, under Captain James H. Strong, per-formed a distinguished part in the Mobile night, when she attacked and rammed the Tennessec twice, and sided to demoratize and use up her crew. She has been attached to the North

orew. She has been attached to the North Atlantic Squadron since 1865.

The De Soto was a well-known merchant steamer before the war. She was purchased and fitted out as a blockader in 1861, carrying ten guns. She was a fast, well built sidewheel steamer of 1600 tons burden. She was exceedingly fortunate during the war in capturing blockade runners, one of her commanders having realized over \$100,000 to prize money in one cruise. She succored the defenseless people of Cape Haytien at the time of the attack of the British sloop-of-war Buildog, and she subsequently conveyed Mr. Secretary Seward and parity on their trip to the West Indies. She has been two years attached to the North Atlantic seen two years attached to the North Atlantic squadron in the West Indies.

Trouble Reported Ahead with Guntemais—Ortega, Patoni, and Ochoa Still
in Jail—Maximilian's Rural Estates—
Immeditions in the State of Vera Crus—
Revenue frem Customs at Acapuico.
Hayana, Dec. 3.—The Mexican Government
is about to demand reparation from the Government of Guatemala for the injuries sustained by
the late invasion of the State of Chiapas and

the conflicts that are so frequently taking place owing to the contested boundary.

Prince Salm-Salm, it is supposed, is in possession of voluminous original documents on Mexico during the empire, and also relating to

Maximilian's execution.

Both Ortega and Patoni are still close prisoners, as well as deputy elect Ochoa. The press demands their liberation on the ground that they ared eputies elect to Congress.

The traitor Lopez has published another document attempting to establish his innocence, and claims that he has in his possession sacred proofs to that effect.

proofs to that effect.

The embalmer who desecrated the remains of

Maximilian and trafficked in the relies of the de-ceased has been prosecuted as a common thief. The relics bad, however, been mostly destroyed at Tacubaya, with the consent of Vice-Admiral Tegethoff. The auction sale of Maximilian's rural estates had been annulled, and the property returned to the original proprietors. The State of Guerrero and the district of Tepic remained unsettled.

There had been inundations in several districts of the State of Vera Cruz, and trade was paralyzed. Heavy northers were prevalent at The receipts from duties at Acapulco during

the months of September and October amounted General Escobede and the Seizure of Cubs.—What He is Reported to Have Said on the Subject.

HAVANA, Dec. 1-Via Key West, Dec. 5.-A mons:er banquet had taken place in the City of Mexico. The affair was a magnificent one. In the course of his speech, General Escobedo made special reference to Cuba. He stated that fiteen thousand men could take that island. There were rumors that extensive enlistments will be made. In fact, a commencement is re-ported to have been made, and it would be well to advise Secretary Seward to defer his negotiations for a purchase.

CUBA.

Aid for Porto Rico-General Lersundi to Come via That Island on the Frigate Francisco de Asis-Sailing of the Austrian Frigate Novaro-Reduction of the Hotidays in Spanish America.

Havana, Dec. 4.—The Spanish steam frigate Francisco de Asis, sailed to-day for Porto Rico, with \$35,000, and provisions to relieve the suf-terers at Porto Rico. She is to wait there till the strival of our new Captain-General, Ler-sundi, whom she is to convey to Havana. The Austrian steam frigate Novara left here

to-day with Maximilian's remains, bound to Trieste. She steamed out of the harbor slowly and solemnly. The new regulation established with the Court of Rome providing for the suppression of a great number of holidays in the year throughout the Spanish dominions, is to go into force next January. Since my last despatch there have been no more shocks of earthquake at Santiago. at Santiago.

The Spanish Iron-Clad Forced to Put Back-Her Rough Experience at Sea. HAVANA, Dec. 4.—The Spanish fron-clad Tetuan had to put back here from sea. Her intention was to go by way of St. Thomas to the Canary islands, but her coals proved insuffi-cient, owing to the heavy sea against which she had to make head. The Tetuan was in latitude twenty-six degrees thirty-two minutes when she changed her course. A violent wind and very manner. The water covered the bulwarks, and the force of the sea damaged ber hull considerably. For a while she hove to under foresail and staysail. The indicators showed that she was heaving about seventy-two degrees. After a consultation it was decided that the best course would be to return to Havana. Her rate was six and a half knots per hour.

RECONSTRUCTION IN VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the State Convention-Dispute Regarding the Oath to be Taken by the Delegates. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- Intelligence from Rich-

mond, Va., states that in the Convention to-day Mr. Marye, conservative, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee who should advertise for proposals to do the by Mr. Clements, radical, was voted down, when Mr. Hawxhurst, radical, offered the following as

Ectoived, That the President appoint a committee of five to receive propositions for the printing ordered by the Convention and report; provided that no proposition be entertained from parties, or any one acting in their behalf, who cannot take the oath of office prescribed by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862

Mr. Hawxhurst said it was evident that the dominant party in the Convention was to have the power of bestowing the offices and patronage of the Convention, and it might as well be made known at the commencement that it would require a compliance with the provisions of his resolution in bestowing the offices.

Mr. Gibson, conservative, of Giles, said he was pained to see so intolerant a spirit manifested at such an early stage of the proceedings. The Convention had been called for the purpose of reconstructing the State, and he was very sorry to see such a disposition as that manifested by Mr. Hawxhurst breaking forth to disturb the harmony of the Convention, and to prevent the accomplishment of the end for which it was

A resolution on the same subject was offered by Mr. Platte, and Mr. Hawkshurst withdrew his. It was evident from the temper of the house when the resolution was offered, that the pa-tronage of the Convention would be bestowed only on those who could take the oath indicated. A resolution requiring the officers and mem-bers of the Convention to be sworn was offered by Mr. Hine, radical. He was asked what oath would be required, and he replied that he sup-posed the oaths prescribed by the Reconstruc-tion acts of Congress would have to be taken by all who hoped to retain seats in the Convention This would exclude a large majority of the conservative members. The vote on the resolution

was not passed, and it was laid on the table. The President of the Convention does think that these oaths, though prescribed the Reconstruction acts of Congress, should b required of members, and says he will be very sorry if the Convention shall decide to do so. General Schofield will probably have the matter referred to him, and will prescribe the cath to be taken by officers and members. I am in-formed that, in regard to the cath to be administered to officers and members of the Conven tion, General Schofield is not in favor of requiring an oath that goes farther than the Con-stitutional amendment of Congress would exact.

ARAB JUGGLERS .- There is a company of Arabian jugglers performing in London whose feats excel anything achieved by any of the many Oriental wonder-workers who have visited this country. These performers appear to take their eyes out, balance themselves upright on a naked sword, eat stones, nails, glass, etc., caotus leaves and fire, run sharp natruments like iron skewers through the ongue, charm and devour serpents, and perform like revolting but most surprising and Bexplienble feats.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO THE U. S. | SECOND

The Hon. Edward Thornton. A cable despatch informs us of the arrival of this gentleman in England from Bio Janeiro, and all doubt is new at rest as to his appointment to the post of British Minister at Washington. Mr. Thornton, who is a son of the late Sir Edward Thornton, commenced his official career about twenty-five years ago as an attache of the British Mission to Turin.

In 1845 he was appointed paid attache at Mexico, and in 1851 Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico. From April, 1852, till October, 1853, he was secretary to the late Sir Charles Hotham's special mission to the River

Charles Hotham's special mission to the River Plate. In May, 1854, he received the appoint-ment of Charge d'Affaires, and Consul-General of the Republic of New Grenada, but did not proceed to Bogota; and in September of the same year he was transferred to the Oriental Repub-lic of Uruguay. He filled that post for five years, at the end of which period he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argen-

tine Republic.
On the 27th of July, 1865, he was sent on a spectal mission to the Emperor of Brazil, and on the 10th of August following was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plentpoten-tiary to the Emperor of Brazil, from which poet he has just been recalled to succeed the late Sir Frederick Bruce as head of the British Embassy in the United States. It will thus be seen that twenty-two years of Mr. Thornton's official career have been spent on this continent in different diplomatic capacities. In February, 1863, he was made a Companion of the Honoraole Order of the Bath, the distinction being conferred upon him as a mark of his Sovereign's approval of the ability and fidelity with which he had discharged the duties of the several offices he had successively filled in his country's

Mr. Thornton bears a Portuguese title of nobility—Count of Cassilhas—to which he succeeded on the death of his father, upon whom it was conterred by King John II of Portugal for three lives, his own being one, and the others to be accomplished in his descendants in a direct and legitimate line; but the license granted by George IV, permitting Sir Edward to accept the title, forbids him or his heirs assuming or using it in the British dominions,

CHARLES DICKENS.

Mr. Dickens' Third Reading in Boston-"Nicholas Nickleby" and "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn."

Bosyon, Mass., Dec. 5.—Mr. Dickens gave his third entertainment this evening, reading por-tions of "Nicholas Nickleby" and that high fantastical scrap of story, "Boots at the Holly Tree lnn." There was the same full and fash-Tree inn." There was the same full and fashionable attendance as on previous nights—
fashion here being a much milder term, and
meaning far less as regards millinery and
haberdashery, than in Gotham. It is astonishing to note the number of young ladies in
an audience who are compelled to bridge their
pretty noses with spectacles. This is understood
to be a consequence of their devotion to literary pursuits.

rary pursuits.

They cultivate their intellects and acquire a comparative indifference to the splenders of feminine attire; but it must be admitted that the spectacles, even with a good taste in literature behind them, are a tame substitute for that delicious mingling of the magnificence of silks, satins, and diamonds that contribute so much to win men's hearts in the gayer latitudes. Those, moreover, who come out to see Dickens here are especially the wealthler citizens, with their wives and daughters, not at all the regular patrons of the cheap and pitiful theatrical

amusements. Mr. Dickens read that portion of "Nicholas Nickleby" which recounts the hero's sojourn at Dotheboys Hall, including the personalities of Squeers, Mrs. Squeers, Miss Squeers, and Smike and the Yorkshire Lover. Squeers is a revolting and offensive character, very faintly lighted by some touches of grim humor, but not sufficiently so to make him an agreeable person to meet, so that in this case the impersonation was if anything too real; so also was the delineation of Smike. The wonderful loyalty of the artist to his subject made the picture painful, and perception of the actor's skill was lost in the wounded sympathies of his audience. Though less pleasing than some others, this reading affords a notable instance of the range of the reader's power, running minute by minute from the affected simplicity of the lisping Miss Squeers to the broad, coarse outbursts of the boisterous

Yorkshireman.

An impression given by the entertainment is that of most thorough and accurate study. There are but few actors on the stage who, playing but one part, are so earnest or so suc-cessful in the effort to throw aside their own peculiarities and adopt those of the character they personate. Many can do this but to small extent, yet few have the fidelity to this art to make the effort fairly, and show what capabilities in this way they would have. We have seen but few actors who would do so much to present the ideal of one character in an evening as Mr. Dickens does to present twenty; and if ments as so many lessons, his visit might have an excellent effect on the mimic art in this country. "Boots at the Holy free land a style that made that quaint piece of fancy

MISSOURI.

Alleged Murder at Alton-A Flour Mill Burned at Douglas-Delegates to the Distillers' Convention-Seizure of Contraband Whisky.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 5.—Considerable excitement prevails in Alton over a horrible murder perperated there yesterday. Two men, named Samuel Cabell and William Skinner, together with a man named Patrick Donohoe, were sitting at a table engaged in a game of cards, when an altercation arose, and the lie passed between the parties, Cabell and Skinner, as we understand it, being

against Donohoe. Words led to blows, at which point a by stander stepped between the contestants, but Cabe!! reached round him with a knife in his hand and stabbed Douohoe to the heart, being incited thereto by Skinner. Donohoe lived but about ten minutes after receiving the injury. Great excitement was manifested last evening by the Irish citizens on learning of the murder

Crowds of them remained in the vicinity of the jail until a late hour, and threats were made of summarily avenging the death of Donohoe. The brick steam flouring mill belonging to Eugene Umfrid, in the town of Douglas, St Clair county, totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$60,000; insured in Eastern offices for

The legitimate whisky dealers have appointed delegates to attend the National Convention of distillers, to be held in Washington next week. Considerable agitation exists here as to a socalled whisky ring, engaged, it is represented, in selling whisky at less than the tax. The authorities have received information lately that a large load of contraband whisky was en route to St. Louis, and set a patrol on guard to catch it. Last night several dray loads were discovered leaving the levee under suspicious circum-

The draymen were followed, and £00 barrels seized in an obscure warehouse. There is a rumer afloat that this was a decoy, and that while the detectives followed the This morning United States Marshal Rogers sriged ten barrels of whisky shipped from Keokuk. The extensive distillery of H. S. sperry, at Pekin, Ill., has also been seized by

The Morthern packet lines have laid up their

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY

Case of Mr. Cooper.

Gen. Hancock's Jury Order.

Arrival of Governor Ward

[SPECIAL DESTATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

General Hancock's Doings. General Hancock's order of yesterday, revoking the jury order of General Mower, excites great enthusiasm among the conservative element here, who are loud in their praise of Hancock's course, which they insinuate will lead to his becoming the Democratic candidate for President. On the other hand, his conduct is severely criticized by the extreme radicals, who boldly assert that Hancock is playing into the hands of the President, and in opposition to the reconstruction policy of Congress. It is not improbable that Congress may be induced to take some action relative to this matter, to prevent the Congressiona. policy from being tampered

The Bartered Message.

The furere made a few days ago concerning the premature publication of the President's Message is rapidly subsiding, and although an investigating committee was asked for in the House, the disposition seems to be gaining ground to let the matter drop.

Mr. Cooper's Confirmation. The most powerful influence is being brought to bear to effect the confirmation of Edmund Cooper as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury It was supposed at first that Mr. Cooper would recommend a clean sweep of all the employes of the Treasury who did not swear by Johnson, but it is now alleged that he disclaims any such intention, and is rather anxious to procure the influence of the Treasury employes with radical Senators in aid of his confirmation, and many of them are working earnestly in his behalf.

The chances of his being confirmed look brighter since this element has been brought into play, yet many Senators are incredulous of promises made by candidates to enable them to go through the Senatorial mill, and are disposed to take nothing on trust, but to reject all who do not come up to their standard of Repub

Personal. Governor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, arrived this morning.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY. Jeff. Davis Goes to the Country-A Rail-

read President to be Removed-Auother Grant Story, Etc. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6 .- Jeff. Davis left here this morning in the steamer Samuel J. Pentz, for West River, to spend some time with Colonel George W. Hughes, his friend. He was accompanied to the boat by a number of admirers. A meeting of stockholders has been called to

turn ex-Mayor Chapman out of the Presidency of the Western Maryland Bailroad, A gentleman who spent last evening with

General Grant, informs me he expects to retire to his farm in Illinois in a few years, and does not crave the Presidency.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE. Moon Report of Markets,

LONDON, Dec. 6-Noon. - Consols for money 98 5-16; United States Five-twenties, 71 3-16; Illinois Central, 904; Erie, 474.

Panis, Dec. 6—Noon.—The increase of bullion in the Bank of France since the last report

s 18,500,000 francs. Livenpool, Dec. 6-Noon.—The Cotton mar-

ket opens firm at 74 for middling uplands and 74 for middling Oricans. The estimate for sales to-day his 12,000 bales. The sales of the week are reported by the Bankers' Circular at 73,000 bales, whereof 12,000 bales were for export and 4000 for speculation. The stock of cotton in port is 432,000 bales, including 78,000 American. Breadstuffs—Corn has declined to 47s. 3d. for mixed Western. Wheat is quoted at 15s, per cental for California white, and 13s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Flour, 35s. for extra State. Peas, 48s. 6d. for Canadiau. Barley, 5s. 4d. per

Provisions-The market continues quiet and steady. Beef is quoted at 112s. 6d. per bol. for winter cured. Pork, 70s. for Eastern prime mess. Lard, 48s. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 42s. for Cumberland cuts.

Produce-Rosin, 7s. 3d. for common American and 11s. for medium. Petroleum, 2s. for spirits and 1s. 3d. for refined. Oils—£38 for linseed; £36 for whale; and £112 for sperm. Iduseed cakes, 68s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. for American. Cloverseed, 39s. for American red.

Increase of Banking Capital. By the Ouba Cable.

HAVANA, Dec. 6 .- The Government has autho rized the Spanish Bank at Havana to increase its capital and establish branches at Matanzas. Villa Clara, and Puerto Principe,

Fire at New York. NEW YORK, Dec. 6 .- A fire broke out this morning at No. 264 Washington street, occupied by Knickerbocker & Cook as a coffee and spice factory. The loss on stock and building will reach \$30,000, which is insured. The fire spread to adjoining building, occupied by Conamb & Co., fruit dealers. Loss \$60,000, which is fully insured in Hartford and Boston Companies.

Markets by Telegraph.

REW YORK, Dec. 6.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 80%; Reading, 80%; Canton Company 44%; Eric Railroad, 71%; Clevetand and Toledo, 182%; Clevetand and Pittaburg, 82%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 87%; Methigan Control, 110%; Michigan Control, 120; Camberland preferred, 120; Missouri 6a, 35%; August 120; Camberland preferred, 120; Missouri 6a, 35%; Hudson River, 120; U. S. Five-twenties, 1825, 107%; do 1804, 104%; do 1805, 185%; Tes-forties, 101%; Seven-thirties, 101%; Gold, 187%; Exchange, 105%. Money, 7 per cent.

-The Bar of Augusta have subscribed libe rally to the fund to build a monument to the late Chief Justice Lumykin.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Brow-ster-T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorsey. William Monk was convicted of a charge of the largest of goods. He was seen by a newshoy to steal them from the door of a lady's shop in Vine street.

A Gang of Burglars.

Thos. B., Rollin, white; John Anderson, John Francis, Joseph Williams, John Williams, L. Groace, and Williams Morgan—these latter six colored—were charged with burglary. Emilia Liston testified that, on last Friday night, her store, No. 555 Hurst street, was entered, the burglars having broken open a front cellar door, and then passed upwards, and a large lot of clothing was stolen; a part of her goods were restored to her by pullocemen. Officers Hamilton and Hergeshelmer testified that on the morning after the burslary, having viewed the broken door, they went to a bouse in Green's court, in St. Mary's street, and there found all seven of the prisoners with the stolen goods. They arrested them, and restored the goods to Mrs. Liston. The prisoners make no delense whatever. Verdict, guilty.

Thomas McCosnel was charged with assault and battery upon Eliza Eldridge. The swidence was that this lady, on the the Trih of last month, went into the street up in Richmond to see the Ravenus officers carry away a still, these occurrences occasioning some little exchement in that portion of the city, and as she was returning she received a blow on the shoulder with a brick. Immediately afterwards ahe saw the prisoner in custody of an officer. A gentleman, who was standing in the crowd at the time, and the prisoner throw the brick just about the time the indy was struck. He thought the brick was thrown at the Revenue efficers.

Mr. Dwight said to the jury that though the prisoner intended only to injure the revenue officers with this brick, it it struck this lady, he was guilty of assault and battery, for the lady was in the street on a peaceable and proper errand, and the throwing of a brick lint a crowd was a wanton, unlawful act, Verdict guilty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT — Judge Cadwalder.—The United States vs. John McCoules. A Gang of Burglars.

Into a crowd was a wanton, unlawful act, Verdict guility.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT — Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. John McCuden, This was a criminal prosecution upon a charge of conducting a distillery, without having paid the special tax required by law. The defendant, having been before the Court in other cases, conducted his own defense. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Dec. 6, 1867. -We published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH yesterday an abstract of the report of Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint in our city. As the attention of the public is just now directed particularly to the amount of coin being issued, we give the details of the various sums either deposited in or issued from the Mint. It seems that the deposit of bullion for the past year amounted to-Gold, \$40,069,200; silver, \$1,823,-900; total deposits, \$41,893,100; deducting from this the redeposits made at one branch of the Mint and deposited at another for coinage, the amount will be \$34,537,018. This amount exceeds the deposits of the preceding year by \$2,625,329. The coinage was:-Gold coin, 1,469,482 pieces; value, \$28,217,187. Unparted and fine gold bars, \$11,621,691. Silver coin, 2,074,902 pieces; value, \$986,871; bars, \$575,823. Nickel-copper and bronze coinage, 50,566,000 pieces; value, \$1,879,540. Total number of pieces struck, 54,110,384. Total value of coinage, \$43,281,113. The distribution of the bullion received at the Mint and branches was as follows: -At Philadelphia, gold deposited, \$9,962,410; gold coined, \$9,992,187. Fine gold bars, \$79,873: silver deposits and purchases, \$3:0,475; silver coined, \$352,871; silver bars, \$1619; nickelcopper and bronze coinage, value, \$1,879,540; total deposits of gold and silver, \$10,312,885;

total coinage, \$12,309,091. The Doctor favors a change of form of our gold coins. He thinks we should imitate the mples of the various European countries. and make our gold pieces thin, so that filing can be detected. We hope that the diameters of the pieces will be left to the discretion of the Mint officers. Appended to the report is a table of foreign coins, which will be of interest to all who are forming a collection, and to financiers

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are offered at 7 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 8@ 12 per cent per annum. The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government loans were a fraction lower. 6s of 1881 sold at 1124, no change and July 7:30s at 1042, a elight decline. 1011 was bid for 10-40; 107f for '62 5-20s; 1042 for '64 5-20s; 1051 for '65 5-20s; and 107f for July, '65, City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99;, a slight decline, and old do. at 95,

no change. Rauroad shares were the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Eric sold largely at 28@ 28], a decline of 4 on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy at 1254, a slight decline; Lebigh Valley at 51, no change; Catawissa preferred at 233, no change, and Reading at 473 @473, no change; 644 was bid for Norristown; 67 for Minehill; 324 for North Pennsylvania, and

534 for Philadelphia and Baltimore, City Passenger Bailroad shares were un-changed. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 44½, and Hestonville at 104. 66 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 184 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 62 for West Philadel-phia; and 30 for Green and Coates. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-

ment at full prices. City sold at 71, and Girard at 55. 30 was bid for Mechanics'; 29\$ for Manufacturers'; and 60 for Commonwealth. In Canal shares there was very little move. ment. Lehigh Navigation sold at 311, a decline 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 22; for preferred do.; 86 for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; 49; for Delaware Division; and 36 for Wyoming Valley

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137¢; 11 A. M., 137¢; 12 M., 137½; 1 P. M., 137¢—an advance of ¢ on the closing price last evening. -The N. Y. Tribune this morning says:-

"Money on call is 6@9 per cent. and in good supply. Commercial paper is hard to self, outside of a few names deemed 'fireproof,' Best sell at 7#@9, and 10@12 for second grade.

"Failures continue to be reported among houses which have been rated as first-class, and there is a general desire for setting by Conthere is a general desire for action by Con-gress upon the question of 'stopping contrac-tion.' No permanent relief can be found in that remedy, and there is little reason to suppose that the project will succeed. The House of Representatives looks for the moment as though t might assent, but the longer the subject is delayed, and the more it is debated, the less chance it has of success."

-The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 3d Instant

"The discount market the past week, instead of exhibiting any signs of relaxation, has been growing more stringent, and though the pressure for loans has not been very great, the reduction in currency balances have placed the banks in a position where they are less liable to meet the requirements of borrowers. The regular discount houses are taking very little outside paper, and are in most cases limiting their favors to those to whom they are under obligations, and the latter, when they have exhausted their own lines, are obliged to

seek accommodations elsewhere, which has thrown a considerable amount of arst-class bills on the street. The maturings are heavy at pre-sent, but collections are being made with more satisfaction in the interior, and the bulk of the paper falling due is promptly met, though there is some inquiry for renewals. The different branches are well represented in the list of applicants for favors, and the demand is mainly for short accommodations.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Silver, 1312@133.

—Mesars, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 1374@1374: U. S. 6s, 1861, 1124@1124; U. S. 5-26s, 1862, 1074@1074; do., 1864, 1044@1044; do., 1865, 1054@1058; do. July, 1865, 1074@1074; do. July, 1867, 1074@105; J. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 1044@105; 3d series, 1644@105; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1194; May, 1865, 1174; August, 1865, 1164; September, 1865, 1154; October, 1865, 1164; September, 1865, 1154; October, 1865, 1164; September, 1865, 1154; October, 1865, 1164; September, 1866, 1154; October, 1865, 1164; September, 1866, 1164; October, 1866, I164; October, 1866,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 6 .- Bark-The stock of Quercitron is light, and the demand for No. 1 is good.

Seeds-Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at \$7-25@8 \$ 84 lbs; the latter rate from second hands. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is selling at \$2.45@2.50.

The Flour market is still dull, but there is a better home consumptive demand, and holders are rather firmer in their views. Sales of 800 are rainer filmer in their views. Sales of two barrels, including superfine, at \$7.50@8.25; extra at \$8.50@9.25; Northwestern extra family at \$9.75@10.50, the bulk of the sales was of this grade; Pennsylvania and Ohlo do. do.; at \$10.75@12, and fancy brands at \$12.75@14, according to quality. Rye flour is dull at \$8.50@9.25 barrel. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at \$8.25@8.35%.

6.25@6.37%.
The demand for prime Wheat is steady, but The demand for prime Wheat is steady, but common grades are not much inquired after. Sales of 3000 bushels fair and prime red at \$2.40 @2.50. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1.70@1.75. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels old yellow at \$1.43; 1000 bushels new do. at \$1.10@1.15, and 1500 bushels old Western mixed at \$1.30@1.32. Oats are scarce and dull. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@75 cents. 1000 bushels Western Barley sold at \$1.50@1.75. Whisky—Nothing doing.

Scurvy.-The general view that scurvy is produced by an excess of common sait in the blood, occasioned by a diet of saited meat ex-clusively, has received some confirmation in the experiments lately conducted by Prussak, of St. Petersburg. M. Prussak placed the web of a frog's foot under the microscope, so as to observe the passage of the blood through the smallest blood-vessels. He then injected a solution of salt beneath the frog's skin, and watched the effect on the vessels. He perceived that the blood cor-puscles distended vessels, and gave rise to the patches of dark-colored extravasations, extremely like the peculiar livid blotches seen on the skin of scorbutic patients. Experiments on dogs and other animals appeared to give the same results. It now remains, says the London Review, to be shown why common salt should possess this peculiar action on the blood-vessels. Most probably the explanation will be found in the excessive camosis which occurs owing to the increased density of the

-The Cleveland Herald says that the road by which Weston entered that city looks as though an army had passed over it. "Buggies, minus a wheel or a shaft; pieces of harness, hats and caps are strewn along this road in endless confusion. It is estimated that the damage to buggies alone will amount to \$1000."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIADECEMBER 6. STAYS OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING YELD-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque E. A. Souder, Payne, Cork for orders, E. A.

Bouder & Co.

Barquentine Garron, Stephens, Gibraltar, L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig W. A. Dresser, Hatch, Norfolk, Mershon &

Cleud. Ciend.
Schr C. B. Emery, Young, Boston, Rommel & Hunter,
Schr A. E. Martin, Lloyd, Providence,
Go,
Sohr G. Hill, Cheesman, Pawtucket, Castner, Stickney

Schr C. Comery, Kuhn, Portland.

Schr C. Comery, Kuhn, Portland.

Schr C. Comery, Kuhn, Portland.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, Nerwalk.

Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, Boston, Captain.

Schr F. Fish, Davis, Boston, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.

Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, Boston, Eastman & Co.

Schr C. W. Prati, Kendrick, Boston, Audenried, Nor-Schr C. W. Prats, Kendrick, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, Van Dusen, Lechman & Co.
Schr B. Strong, Brown, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr B. Strong, Brown, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Caroline, Tice, Millville, Captain,
Schr Caroline, Tice, Millville, Captain,
Schr Bonpy Bost, Kelly, Boston, Captain,
Schr A. Bartiett, Bartlett, Washington, Captain,
Schr A. Bartiett, Bartlett, Washington, Captain,
Si'r W. Whilidin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Back,

Schr A. Bartiett, Bartiett, Washington, Captain, Str W. Whillidin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Broff.

ARBIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship John Clark. Letournau, 19 days from Liverpool, with moise. to John R. Pedrous.

Birque Resiless. Sheldon, 21 days from Demarara, with sugar and molasses to Thomas Watton & Bons, Brig Romaine, Card. 22 days from Gid Harbor, Ja., with logwood to D. N. Wetzler & Co.

Schr Nellie Star, Feland, 15 days from Havana, with molasses to George C. Carson & Co.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, 5 days from Boston, with fish to Henry Winsor & Co.

Schr Sarah and Mary, Truex, 1 day from Dover, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, from Danversport.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, from Particular Co.

Schr Sarah and Mary, Truex, 1 day from Co.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, from Danversport.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, from Danversport.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Brown, from Particular Co.

Schr Mar Eagle, Kelly, from Providence.

Schr War Eagle, Kelly, from Providence.

Schr A. Falkenberg, Tirrell, from Dignton.

Schr J. S. Watson, Hence, from Laun.

Schr J. S. Watson, Hence, is nours from Baltimore, Steamer Decatur, Young, is nours from Baltimore, Steamer Decatur, Young, is nours from Baltimore, Steamer Decatur, Young, is nours from Baltimore, Brig Martin Burns, for Philasciphia, sailed from St.

Brig Martin Burns, for Philasciphia, and drawn St.

Brig Martin Burns, for Philasciphia, and drawn St.

Brig Martin Burns, for Philasciphia, Baltimore, ath litt.

Reptr Minuis Hippiter, Conover, hence, at Barbados Schr at Buts.

inch all Garland, Libby, and C. E. Falge, Haley, hence, at Ecotes 4th Int. at Ecotes 4th Int. at Ecotes 5th Int. at Ecotes 5th Int. Edwards, Ireland, hence, at Galwards Fig. II. Bimmous, Sedfrey, hence, at Salem 6th Schr II. Bimmous, Sedfrey, hence, at Salem 6th

print Linio Mauli, Beniah, and 8, & S. Corsen, prover, heave, at Boston yesterday,